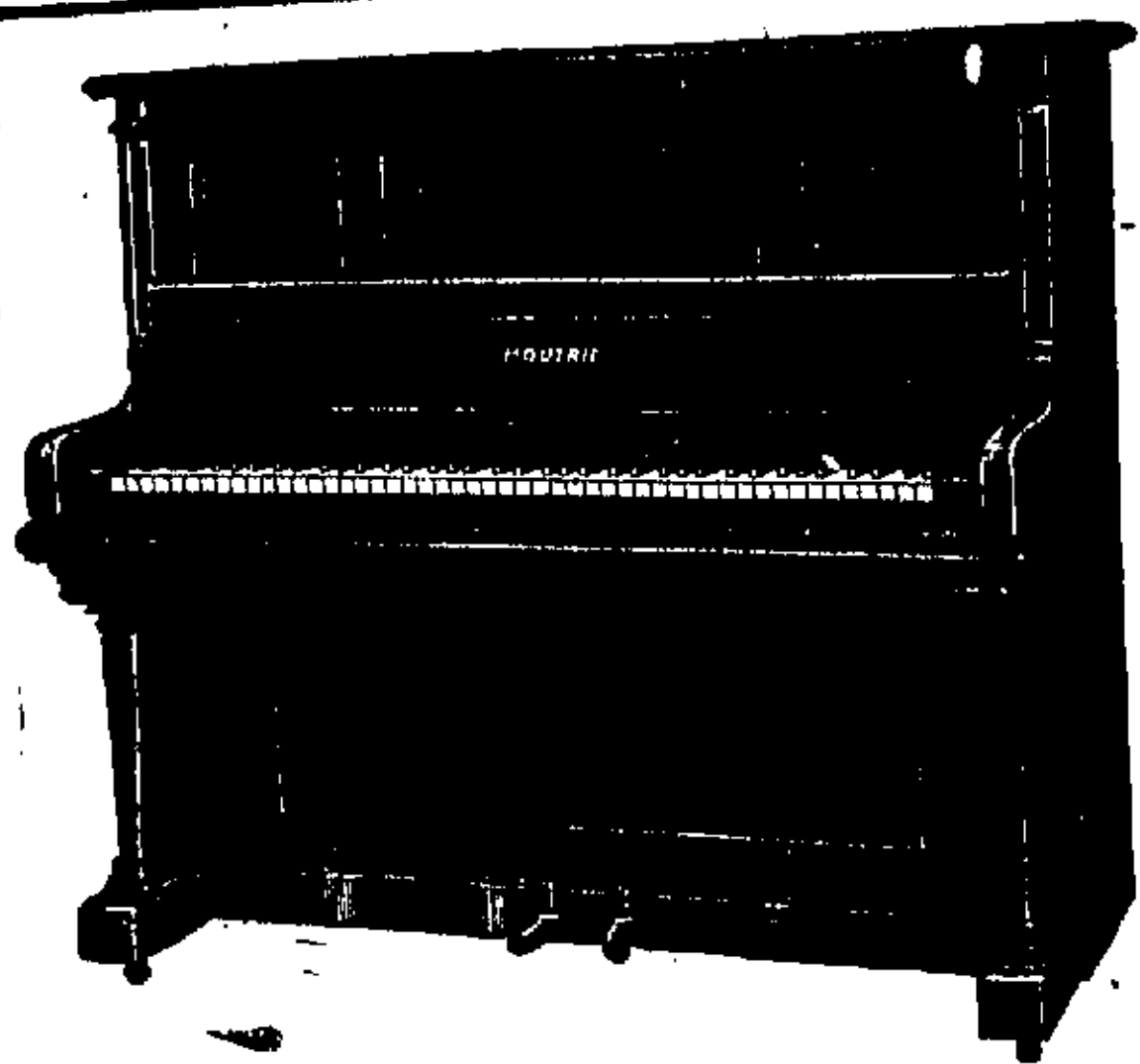


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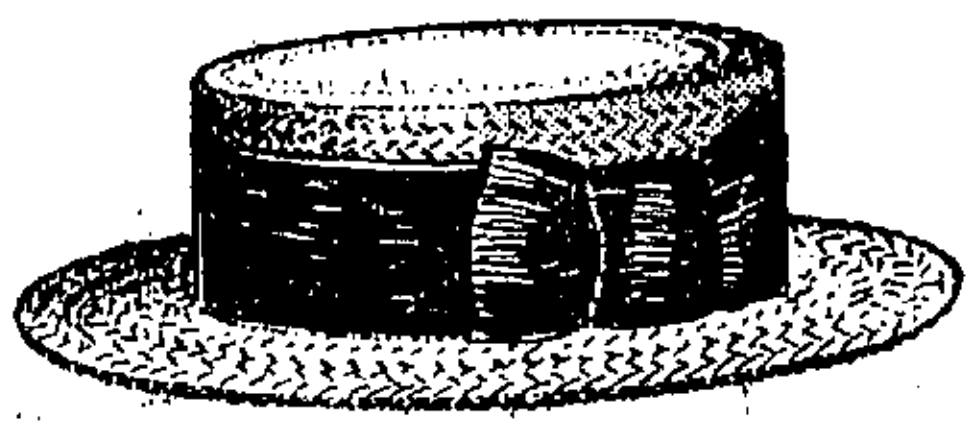
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THE
CORONET

February 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1919.

FRANK KEENAN

IN

"RULER OF THE ROAD."

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"OVER THE FENCE."

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 469.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. THE SILVER OUTLOOK. CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on Saturday at the City Hall. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and there were present, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, J. A. Plummer, A. H. Coppton, W. L. Pattenden, and C. S. Gubbay (Directors), N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Rev. Father Robert, Messrs. T. F. Hough, C. D. Wilkinson, A. Shelton Hooper, A. O. Lang, W. Ross Thompson, G. W. Barton, A. Denison, A. H. Skelton, M. R. de J. G. Moxon, E. J. Chapman, D. K. Moss, G. H. Potts, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, J. H. Taggart, N. Beaurepaire, C. W. Beswick, A. W. Smith, P. Barton, A. Beattie, W. M. Humphreys, W. E. Roberts, H. C. Sandford, F. H. Thomas, D. J. Lewis, R. P. Thursfield, W. Shoppard, Arthur W. Smith, A. E. Paine, A. L. Sire, S. Michael, R. Swaine, H. W. Wrightson, J. K. Tweed, H. A. McIntyre, G. Towns, H. M. H. Nemaze, J. H. N. Mody, E. M. Raymond, Ho Cheung Shiu, R. H. Kotewall, Ho Kwong, M. K. Lo, M. W. Lo, B. Basto, P. Samy, Ho Wing, R. A. Dastur, D. S. Paowalla, K. G. Gazdar, J. E. Joseph, J. M. de C. Basto, Chan Suk Ki, Chan Shu Ming, Tang Chi Ngon, Chan Tong, P. M. N. da Silva, Lee Oon, Fung Kung 'n, Ho Leung, Lo Cheung Ip, Mo Mun Lu, P. K. Kwok, P. V. Botelho, O. I. Ellis, C. A. da Roza, and S. M. Churn (shareholders).

MR. HOLYOAK'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I count myself fortunate in the privilege of addressing you in the year of victory. On the 11th November, 1918, an Armistice was signed on terms which ensure the acceptance of peace, and prevent, as far as human provision can, the recurrence of hostilities. The object for which Great Britain and her Allies entered the war has been attained. A great fear has been lifted from the earth, and if we cannot grasp the full import and significance of the change, it would indeed be strange if men's minds were not stirred, and their hearts quickened by the recollection of the great price at which this freedom has been purchased. Of those who joined H.M. forces from the staff of this Bank, thirty-six have made the supreme sacrifice, while many others, I fear, may have been too seriously wounded or undermined in health, to permit of their undertaking work abroad. To the relatives and friends of those who mourn I take this opportunity of tendering our deepest sympathy. Before proceeding with the business of this meeting, I have also to refer with great regret to the loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. J. B. M. Smith, our late Chief Manager, which occurred at home in August last. Mr. Smith joined the Eastern Staff from London in 1832, and, after occupying many important posts in the Bank, was appointed Chief Manager in 1902. He conducted the affairs of the Bank with marked ability and success until his retirement at the end of 1910, and from then until the time of his death continued to render valuable assistance in London as a member of the London Consulting Committee of the Bank, where his great experience and sound judgment were freely placed at the disposal of the Management. By his death, the Bank loses a very able counsellor and, like his predecessor, the late Sir Thomas Jackson, his name will occupy a very prominent place in the history of the Bank, whose welfare and best interests he had ever at heart. He shunned publicity and public thanks but those who knew him best will remember many instances of unostentatious kindness and generosity. He had the affection of many and the respect of all.

THE BANK'S FINANCES.

As usual, I propose to take the report and statement of accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. The result of the year's working, including \$3,223,238.18, brought forward from 1917, shows a net profit of \$9,820,420.95. The interim dividend, paid in August last, of \$225,000 at exchange 3/3.1/4 absorbed \$1,577,676.82; after deducting that amount, and \$30,000 remuneration to Directors, there remains a balance of \$9,212,843.30 to be dealt with, which, as you have seen from the accounts, your Directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend of 22 ba. plus a bonus of 21 ba. per share, (subject to deduction of income tax) payable at the rate of 3/4.1/4.

Transfer to silver reserve fund \$1,500,000.00

Write off bank premises a/c 700,000.00

And carry forward to the current year 3,270,843.30

It is proposed to increase the final dividend by 21 to 22 ba. and make the bonus 10a. higher at 21 ba., bringing the total distribution to shareholders up to 25 ba. per share, or 2708,000 against \$630,000 for the previous year. Although the sterling amount distributed is considerably larger this time, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher level of exchange, is less than a year ago. I trust, gentlemen, the proposed

division of profits will meet with your approval. Your Directors are of opinion, and feel certain it will be endorsed by all shareholders, that it is wise to follow a conservative policy in these days. Speaking for myself, while I am far from taking a pessimistic view of the trade outlook, it must be admitted that the future is very uncertain and may contain many unforeseen difficulties which make it advisable to strengthen our position as much as possible. Consequently, the addition of \$1,500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund will, without doubt, commend itself to you. Full provision has been made for all known contingencies, but we are still without any information whatever as to the date of affairs in our late Hamburg Office, no doubt the situation there will be disclosed during the current year. The \$74 lacs to be written off Bank Premises Account is slightly in excess of the amount spent during the year, but future outlays for Bank premises will be considerable and the account will require appropriations for some time to come. Plans are being prepared for rebuilding our Shanghai premises and an extension to our office here is under consideration, besides which rebuilding and/or extensions will be necessary at other places in the near future, necessitating the expenditure of considerable sums. A bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the year has again been voted to the staff and I am sure this action of your Directors will receive the hearty support it deserves. As regards the balance-sheet, I do not think there are many changes in the figures of sufficient interest to justify my taking up your time in making comparisons. The total assets and liabilities, in round figures, amount to \$432 millions against \$419 millions the previous year, and, with the exception of cash and bullion in hand and in transit on the one side and bills payable on the other, the totals under the different headings show increased figures. We have discontinued the separate item for our holdings of the Indian Government Loan and all our investments now appear under one heading. Although our holdings of British War Loans have been increased, the dollar equivalent is not much larger than that of last year. The amount of Bills rediscounted, viz., \$2,475,000, is much smaller than for some time past; this was due to monetary conditions at home making it more suitable to carry, in preference to rediscounting, a larger proportion of Bills than usual. In October, a Branch Office of the Bank was opened at Vladivostok, and your Directors consider that, in time, it will prove a valuable addition to our list of agencies. It has already been of considerable assistance in financing the various Governments' requirements there.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The outstanding feature of the year in the London money market has been the low level at which money rates have been artificially maintained for the purposes of war. For the first time in banking history a discrimination has been made between foreign and domestic money. In order to prevent their withdrawal it was agreed with the Bank of England to allow 4 1/2 per cent. on foreign balances held in the country, and this rate has been maintained throughout the year. As regards domestic money, the Bank of England, on the 2nd January, 1919, reduced the rate of interest on banks' balances from 4 per cent. to 3 1/2 per cent. and, on the 14th February, the rate was further reduced to 3 per cent. To eliminate competition with Treasury Bills, which were being offered at the reduced rate of 3 1/2 per cent., it was arranged that banks generally should not offer more than 3 per cent. for deposits of any kind, long or short. The peculiar circumstances of the Eastern banks, with their large holdings of long term deposits, was recognised by the concession that current deposits might be renewed at existing rates for periods of not less than one year. The result of these arrangements has been a saving to the Government of about 1 1/2 per cent. on their borrowings from the market as compared with the previous year.

Revenues and successes on the field of battle have had very little effect upon the rates for money and discount. Under the influence of Government control, the London market has become a great automatic money machine, in which the personal question of the individual banker or financier counts for very little. It remains to be seen how far and how soon it may be possible, once these irksome restrictions are removed, to restore the old free conditions which prevailed before the war and made London the financial centre of the world. The interim report of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges, recently published, is a warning against any speculation based on cheap money in the near future.

BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

The remarkable series of amalgamations arranged between the leading English Joint Stock Banks have naturally excited a good deal of controversy. As usual, in such cases, there is much to be said on both sides, and since any further amalgamation is subject to governmental sanction, it would be unnecessary for me to refer to the question at all were it not that, as you are aware, all of these amalgamations have not been confined to the English Joint Stock Bank: in some cases they have involved the transfer to the Joint Stock Bank of the control of British banks trading abroad. Without going into the pros and cons of this new development of banking, I should like to say that your Directors are firmly of opinion that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should maintain perfect freedom and in no way be hampered by the action of a partner. We have that all the advantages claimed for amalgamations can be secured without any sacrifice of our independence, by

friendly alliances or working arrangements with banks operating in other spheres than ours, and to this policy it is our intention to adhere.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The price of silver has ruled high during the past twelve months, but the fluctuations have been less violent than in the two previous years. The highest and lowest quotations were 49 1/2d. and 41 1/2d. respectively as compared with 65d. and 35 1/2d. in 1917. During the first three months the price did not go above 40d., and varied between that and 41 1/2d., but in April, a Bill, known later as the "Pittman Act," was introduced in the Senate at Washington, providing for the melting into bullion of 250 million, subsequently increased to 350 million, of the silver dollars in the Treasury originally coined from the 420 million ounces of silver purchased under the "Bland Act" of 1878 and the "Sherman Act" of 1890. The Treasury is under obligation to purchase, at the price of a dollar an ounce, an amount of silver equivalent to that of the silver dollars sold under the "Pittman Act," but there is no stipulation as to time. In anticipation of the passing of this Bill, the London quotation rose rather rapidly from 45 1/2d. on the 10th April to 49 1/2d. on the 24th and eventually, on the passing of the Bill, the New York quotation advanced to a dollar an ounce. From then onwards, the market has been characterised by long spells of unchanging quotation; from the 13th May (the 2nd July 48 7/8d. was the quotation; from the 2nd July till the 21st August, 48 13/16d.; from the 21st August till the 12th November 49 1/2d.; from the 12th November till the 6th December, 48 3/4d.; from the 6th December till 11th February, 48 7/8d.; and from the 11th February the price was 47 7/8d. until the 20th February, when it declined to the present quotation of 47 3/4d. The last six quotations being the maximum price sanctioned by the British Treasury during these periods. The decline in price since 12th November was due to lower insurance and freight rates on the Atlantic. In August, owing to the extreme necessity that India and the British Mint should secure more silver, the U.S. Government, fixed the maximum price at 101 1/2 cents, and at the same time prohibited the export of silver, except under licence, for essential civil and military purposes, thereby curtailing the large shipments required for China.

This prohibition of exports from the United States was very shortly followed by a similar prohibition in Canada, and the amounts secured by the Allies for coinage purposes, has, consequently, very much increased. Owing, however, to the insatiable demand for rupees in India, the requirements for coinage still seem far from satisfied. This is all the more remarkable in view of the enormous amounts that were purchased during the past year for India and also for the Home Mint. The signing of the Armistice on November 11th has had no immediate effect on the silver market, nor is it likely to in the near future; it appears probable that a fixed maximum price will continue for some time. I need scarcely tell you, gentlemen, how important it is for all of us, for merchants as much as bankers, that the price of silver should be reasonably stable, because on that necessarily depends the rates of exchange with gold-using countries. We consider a low rate of exchange is on the whole more beneficial to trade out here, especially so in the case of certain industries where labour figures largely in the cost of production; but whether the rate be high or low, what is of paramount importance, and what we do, above all, desire, is a steady exchange; trade and prices of commodities adjust themselves in time to any rate.

GROWING DEMAND FOR SILVER.

Notwithstanding the legislation of the last fifty years, silver is still a power in the world, and has to be reckoned with, but it is in no sense the rival of gold. On the contrary, it is a most friendly assistant and sharer with gold in no inconsiderable degree the burden of carrying the commerce of the world. If by legislation silver were entirely discarded as a medium of exchange in the present silver-using countries, the whole burden would be thrown on gold. The volume of the metallic medium of exchange in the world would be diminished, and prices in terms of gold must fall all round. This would be particularly undesirable at the present moment when the gold supply shows signs of slackening, and when, as we hope, the commerce of the world is about to enter on a period of great expansion. No such fears, however, need be entertained; on the contrary, the demand for silver for currency purposes is likely to grow. Though excluded from the currencies of Western nations, except for subsidiary coinage, there are still large areas of the world where silver is required and where it is the only acceptable and satisfactory medium of exchange. The operations of our armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and in what was German East Africa, have already created a new demand for silver, and as these regions become settled the demand is bound to continue. With security, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials will rapidly increase, trade will expand, and money in the shape of silver will be required to carry it. The same may be said of other large parts of Africa. Here, in China, when the political turmoil is over and railway construction can be resumed, and when exports long held up are again free to flow, it is certain that the balance of trade will call for considerable imports of silver. In Shanghai and the North there is likely to be a serious shortage of currency unless fresh and substantial supplies of silver are forthcoming from America, and it is to be hoped that China's needs in that respect will receive the sympathetic consideration of the American and British Governments. In view of the im-

portant supplies of necessary products which all Governments draw from China, and of the considerable disbursements some of them have still to make on account of the Chinese labour imported into Europe for service in the war zones, we can surely expect that the relatively moderate supplies of silver which may be necessary to make a normal money market in North China will be made available by the Governments which have at present the control of the metal.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The Chinese Maritime Customs Revenue for 1918 shows a decrease of over Haikwan Taels 1,500,000, the total collection being, in round numbers, Haikwan Taels 50,334,000 (an average exchange of 5 3/4, 16 equal to £2,903,909) as compared with Haikwan Taels 51,839,000 (at average exchange 4 3/4, 16 equal to £2,244,448) in 1917. The collections at all the principal ports shows a decrease, except that of Dairen, which is a record and shows an increase of Haikwan Taels 473,000 over the revenue collected at that port in 1917. After all foreign obligations secured upon the Customs Revenues had been fully met, a balance remained at the end of the year of Shanghai Taels 8,000,000, which was released to the Chinese Government on January 20th last, the funds being assigned, amongst other purposes, to the payment of the 1st drawing of the 4th Year Internal Loan, payment of Chinese Legations and Consulates abroad, financial assistance to silk filatures in Shanghai and Canton River Conservancy. The 1918 revenue of the Native Customs Houses under the Inspector General's control shows an increase of over Haikwan Taels 196,000, the total collection reported being, in round numbers, Haikwan Taels 3,172,000.

I feel I cannot pass over the subject of the Maritime Customs without a reference to the highly regrettable public attack recently made against the Head of the Service by one of its late members, and which is apt to create erroneous impressions, amongst those not conversant with the great value of the work done for China by the Customs Service. In an administration which is the growth of sixty years of compromise, it is hardly possible that anomalies should not survive, which cannot always be remedied by a stroke of the pen. Where there are prejudicial to efficiency and can be remedied, I have no doubt they will receive attention in the proper quarter, and so far the suggestions in the pamphlet referred to may be welcomed, however one may regret the method of their presentation. But the salient fact remains that the Maritime Customs has been the financial sheet-anchor of China for the past thirty years and the foundation of her credit abroad; and the honourable record of its administration has become a tradition which all of us would be sorry to see disturbed by attacks of this nature.

CHINA'S SALT REVENUE.

The Salt Revenues have shown remarkable vitality in spite of the disorders in the country. The total amount credited in the year by the Group Banks was \$71,864,000. Of this sum, however, about 15 million dollars were retained by local authorities, including those in Kwangtung, Szechuen and Yunnan, and minor amounts were lost, owing to military operations or attendant causes. A reserve of \$10,000,000 was maintained throughout the year. The collection of duty in the Swatow area of Kwangtung was voluntarily discontinued for the time being on January 4th, 1919, as a protest against the introduction of objectionable monopolies of sale under the auspices of the Canton Military Government. In the adjoining area of Fukien control is at the moment rendered impossible owing to the prevailing disorder and to the actions of the Yunnanese troops, but the revenue derived from these areas has, in any case, been comparatively small.

Owing to the high exchange and the surplus collections by the Maritime Customs, the Salt Revenue has only been called upon to pay about 4 million dollars during the year in respect of the obligations charged upon it. On the other hand, nearly 22 million dollars were refunded to the Salt Revenue by the Customs in respect of payments made for the Boxer Indemnity in 1916.

CHINA'S ONLY HOPE.

The figures of the Customs and Salt Revenue collections for the year 1918, although they show some falling-off in the case of the former, cannot, on the whole, be considered unsatisfactory, especially when taken in conjunction with the high level of exchange. But it must be frankly confessed that a review of the past 12 months reveals a very serious deterioration in China's general financial position, the reason for which is not far to seek. The exactions of a futile civil war which would seem to be kept up chiefly for the benefit of rapacious and despotic Tsuchuns, and the maintenance of a huge army which it is unable to control and has not the means to disband, have imposed upon the Central Government a monthly burden of something like twelve or fifteen million dollars, to meet which practically the

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
HONGKONG SHIELD.

HONGKONG F.C. 2, ROYAL NAVY, 1.

Pe. naps it was too much to expect that there would be two clean first division matches at Happy Valley in succession; at any rate, this Shield match was just as unpleasant as the one last week was enjoyable. The trouble started early in the game between Black and some of the Navy men. The club players were playing a great game for his side, tacking and clearing beautifully, but appeared to be unnecessarily vigorous at times and brought several of the sailors down rather heavily. He got well knocked about himself in some of his encounters, and later on took possession of the ball and stopped the game, to draw the attention of the referee to his injuries, which, presumably, he considered were the result of foul play. The game went on again, but some more rough play caused the referee to stop play and administer a caution. Some of the spectators then came on to the field looking for trouble, but were persuaded to go off after a few moments, and play was continued until half-time. After resuming, it was soon evident that Black and Travis were on very unfriendly terms. On one occasion Black brought down Travis heavily, and the latter turned round and kicked Black. Unfortunately, the referee, who had a very difficult game to manage, did not see this incident. Shortly afterwards, however, the same players clashed again, and Black turned and struck his opponent, with the result that the referee had no alternative but to order him off the field. This was followed by a soldier named Sutcliffe rushing on to the field, apparently anxious to fight everybody. He was taken off by some of the players and an Indian policeman. After this the game continued to the end without any further untoward incident, the Club playing with ten men.

The result of the game was a credit to the Club and a personal triumph for G. Rodger, who played a magnificent game in the Club goal and undoubtedly saved his side from heavy defeat. He was carried off the field shoulder high at the close by his delighted supporters. The Club were without McCubbin, Chasels and Black playing back. The Navy soon attacked, but were stopped for a while when dangerously near goal. The ball was transferred to the other end, and a fine pass from Stewart to McTavish enabled the latter to get through and find the net with a fine shot high into the left hand corner. The Club were greatly stimulated by this success, but the Navy were playing well and Black brought off three fine clearances in succession. The Club back was playing a great game at this stage and was almost impossible. On one occasion he was eluded by McNiven, but caught him again and bowled him over on the touch-line. A corner followed, but the ground in front of goal was very slippery and the Navy forwards could not get to the ball, which was beautifully placed. A high kick from McNiven looked dangerous, but Rodger got it away. At the other end, the Navy were playing well and Black was called upon to save from Reichenmann, pulling the ball down from the right-hand top corner of the goal. The interval arrived with the Club two goals up.

In the second half, the Club attacked and Kils put in a nice centre, which the centre forward put behind Travis, got in a good shot which all but scored, striking the upright. The Navy again attacked and a fine shot was sent in from the left wing but was cleared. Neal followed this up with a drive which hit the cross-bar and rebounded into play, but the referee, who was close up to the goal, decided that the ball had gone under the bar and consequently awarded a goal. Shortly after this Black left the field, his absence being, of course, a serious handicap to the civilians. Chasels rose to the occasion, however, and played splendidly behind Travis afterwards by Reichenmann, who left the centre forward position for that purpose. The rest of the game is really a story of magnificent saves by Rodger with a few brief visits to the other end of the field by the Club, who were always well held by Warren and Parker. After pushing a particularly dangerous shot over the bar, the Club custodian punched out four possible goals in succession and fielded cleverly a fine ground shot from Neal. On another occasion a combined effort by Rodger and Reichenmann saved a certain goal. The Navy continued the bombardment of the Club goal until the final whistle sounded with the Club winners. Rodger had only been defeated once, and even on that occasion the ball did not actually enter the net. The winners will meet the South China Athletic in the final.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.
STAFF AND DEPTS., 2; 83rd Co., R.G.A., 1.

These teams met on the Navy ground and were fairly evenly matched. The ground was in a very slippery state after the rain, and, consequently, the game was not as good as was expected. Street opened the scoring for the Staff with a long-range shot which Dickinson failed to hold, the ball slipping out of his hands. Following this, the 83rd Co. should have equalized, a fine centre by Nicholls, on the left wing, being missed by three of his partners in front of goal. There was no further scoring up to the interval.

In the second half, the Lyman contingent had the better of the exchanges, but a free kick against them gave Birch, who was unmarked, a fine opening, which he used to the best advantage, netting with a good shot. The 83rd Co. then kept the Staff defence busy, and had hard lines in not scoring on several occasions. The one goal to their credit, which followed shortly after, came off Scouler's back after Glenn had lashed out. "Time" was sounded by the Staff leading by 2 goals to one. This victory and the defeat of Kowloon by the 83rd Co. R.G.A., placed the Staff in the second position in the league table.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

ADDITIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the following gentlemen, in addition to those already notified, to be members of the Committee to consider the measures to be taken to celebrate the conclusion of Peace, and the manner in which the victory of the Allied arms shall be commemorated in the Colony of Hongkong:

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, His Honour the Puisne Judge, the Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. A. Denison, Dr. C. Foreyth, Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.), Mr. G. Grimble, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith, Mr. D. K. Moss, Mr. W. L. Paterson, Mr. T. Petrie, Mr. P. C. H. Poon, Mr. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. John W. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Wallace and Mr. G. M. Young.

We are glad to see that the Press is now well represented.

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

PENANG CRICKET CLUB'S ACTION.

At a meeting of the Penang Cricket Club, on February 10th, the Chairman, Colonel Sir Arthur Adams, said it was proposed to make an addition to the Rules so as to exclude enemies. As the members were aware, the question was referred to at a joint meeting of all the Clubs in the place, and that committee came to the conclusion that the most effective form of the alteration should be as on the notice:—

"No German may be elected a member of this Club, or, if still on the list of members, remain thereon; or be introduced as a visiting or any other kind of member or guest."

This rule, he said, has already been adopted in two of the Clubs in Penang. The reason we say "no German" is because we wish to pillory the German nation. Germany was the prime instigator and mover in this war. She brought it about, and we wish to see that the German is not admitted into human social intercourse in any part of the British Empire. It is my firm hope that no German will, for many years, be allowed to come into this Colony at all, till it is possible to forget our horror at the Hun who set the world ablaze. (Applause.) The Chairman then formally moved the resolution.

Mr. J. J. L. Harvey seconded. With the substitution of the word "shall" for "may" the motion was adopted.

"VANITY FAIR."

RETURN VISIT TO HONGKONG.

The theatre-going public of Hongkong will be delighted to learn that Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Vanity Fair" Company returned to the Colony yesterday on the *Hing Yung* from Shanghai, and are opening a short season at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday night. It was intended to give longer notice of the commencement of the return season, but Miss Eileen Dawn, the advance manager, who was travelling on the *Mishima Maru*, only reached the Colony yesterday, after the Company had arrived. The *Mishima Maru* was held up in the fog for a day and a half off Wossung, and when the fog lifted, it was found that something had gone wrong with her steering gear, and the vessel had therefore to put back into Wossung for repairs, finally arriving here on Wednesday morning. Several days behind her scheduled time, the impression which the "Vanity Fair" Company created during their last visit to Hongkong in December was so good that it is certain they will enjoy similar success on this occasion, especially when it is known that the Company, individually and collectively, have added to their repertoire. There is no doubt that the type of entertainment that they introduced has taken the public fancy, for, following on their success in Hongkong, the company enjoyed great popularity in Shanghai and Tientsin. Booking for the Hongkong season opens at Moutrie's to-day.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

A meeting was held in the Soldiers' Club on Saturday to arrange the details of this tournament, which commences on Monday, March 3rd. Sergeant-Major Hurlie presided, and the following teams sent representatives:—88th Co. R.G.A., R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Police Reserves, Dockyard, Navy, Manchester Regt., and Defence Corps. The H.K.D.C., Manchester and 88th Co. R.G.A. obtained a bye, the only game in the first round being between the Navy and the Staff Mess. In the second round the winners of this game will meet the 88th Co., the H.K.D.C. will oppose the Manchester Regt., the Dockyard will meet the Police Reserves (2 Co.) and the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess are drawn against the Police Reserves (1 Co.).

88th Co. R.G.A., 2; KOWLOON, 1.

This match took place on the Club ground. In the first half both sides missed opportunities and the interval arrived with the score sheet blank. After the interval, Leitch opened the account for the 88th Company, and shortly afterwards Youll added another point. Kowloon had only themselves to blame for the result; they missed chances after chance of scoring owing to deplorable weak shooting. Knight obtained the only goal for Kowloon, the Artillerymen winning by two goals to one.

The match between the 87th Company and the South China Athletic (R) did not take place, the 87th Co. conceding the points to their opponents.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SATURDAY'S SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The combination of music, mirth and melody, with some remarkably good exhibitions of dancing by children, which was presented at the Ministering Children's League concert on Saturday night, could not have failed to please even the most exacting. The Hall was comfortably filled, among the gathering being H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, and the Hon. Mr. A. H. Lemon and Mrs. Lemon.

The little ones provided the first part of the programme, and received a great ovation. The dancing of Beatrice Pennefather in the Spanish Dance and of little Joan Arnold in the extremely pretty dance, by the Pierrots and Pierrettes, deserve special mention, for these two children are really two of Mrs. Harris Walker's most talented pupils. Vivienne Young was warmly applauded for the Serpentine Dance.

The Flower-ballet met with the cordial reception it deserved, and very favourable comment was passed on the children, on Mrs. Walker who trained them, and on those ladies whose artistic taste and deft fingers produced the dresses. The little dancers made a very pleasing picture on the stage.

After Professor Danenberg had contrived two pianoforte solos in his usual finished style, Miss A. Gordon gave a delightful rendering of that old favourite, "A Perfect Day," to which her sister supplied a violin obligato. Mrs. Balcen, whose skill as a violinist is now well known, gave a very finished performance. Mrs. Marley displayed a voice of high range in "I'll Bacio." Among other very popular items of the evening were the songs rendered by Mr. E. G. Anderson, and the humorous dialogue between Mrs. Thornton and Sgt. Canavan. The entertainment concluded with a repetition of the sketch, "The Lady Typist."

The Committee wishes to thank Messrs. Turner, Bridger, Blackburn, Pierce, Harrison and Reynolds for valuable assistance at both the performances.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

ONE WOMAN KILLED.

COXSWEIN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

On Friday, shortly before midnight, a collision occurred in the harbour between the Star Ferry launch, *Evening Star*, and a coal-junk, resulting in the death of the mistress of the coal-junk.

It appears that the collision took place, without anybody being aware of it, while the ferry was on its way from Kowloon to Hongkong. The junk turned turtle and the occupants were thrown into the water. Blasts were blown on the whistles, and assistance was rendered by several boats. The night was dark, and the work of rescue difficult. There were about five persons in the junk, four of whom were lifted out of the water and given a good rub down. The fifth, the unfortunate woman referred to above, was sitting at the helm at the time of the accident, and it is presumed that she was drawn towards the propeller of the launch and killed instantaneously. The body was recovered later and sent to the Public Mortuary.

As a consequence of the accident, the Water Police charged the coxswain of the launch with manslaughter, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

Mr. H. W. Looker, who appeared for the defendant, said that in his opinion the proper course was to conduct an inquiry at the Marine Court first. It would be impossible to come to a decision as to whether the collision was due to negligence on the part of the coxswain, without expert nautical assistance. If the inquiry resulted in the coxswain being exonerated from blame, there would be no purpose in proceeding with the case.

The coxswain stated that the junk showed no light.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Friday, subject to any development that might take place in the meantime.

CHINESE TRAGEDY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSASSINATION OF A DIRECTOR OF CHINA MAIL S.S. CO.

Mystery still envelops the murder of Pong Wing, director of the China Mail Steamship Company, who was shot by an assassin in Chinatown, San Francisco, last December.

The assumption (says the San Francisco correspondent of the *Shanghai Gazette*) is that he was killed by an emissary of the minority group of the stockholders in the company, on whose behalf a number of threatening letters had been sent to various directors of the company. One of these letters reads in effect:—

"We have got Pong Wing. We will get you before long."

The facts, as far as they can be ascertained are that a certain group of stockholders are dissatisfied with the distribution of profits, and, being further dissatisfied with the legal difficulties that beset their efforts at adjustment under American laws, threatened the directors, individually and collectively, that they would enact judgment on their own account if those directors did not surrender the sum of \$50,000.

The directors, who are all Chinese, refused to give up the sum demanded, and Pong Wing was assassinated.

A reward of \$10,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderer. The surviving directors have hired private detectives to follow them as body guards.

There have been several conferences between the Police and the Directors of the Company, who have held a meeting among themselves to discuss the situation.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

FOR THE RACES
ZAIR'S JOCKEY WHIPS
ATTACHE CANES and UMBRELLAS
BURBERRY RAINCOATSSMART NEW STYLES IN
"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
LADIES' GLOVES AND AMERICAN SILK HOSE
GENTS' GLOVES HATS AND RACE TIES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 24th, 25th; and 26th,
9.15 p.m.Pathe Presents
BABY MARIE OSBORNE

"A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST."

MATINEE
Thursday, February 27th, at 5.15 p.m.THE SLANDER
(By Special Request).

COMING! FREEDONY COMING!

FREEDONY

&
VAUDEVILLE CO.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Are now Displaying!

PRETTY FANCY VOILE
BLOUSES

for the Spring.

Also

SEMI-TRIMMED

STRAW HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of public business TO-DAY (MONDAY, February 24th), TUESDAY, February 25th, and WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. [371]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of public business TO-DAY (MONDAY, February 24th), TUESDAY, February 25th, and WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. [372]

NOTICE.

BANK OF CHINA, HONGKONG.

UNDER instructions from Head Office, Peking, a Branch of the above Bank has this day been established in Hongkong at Nos. 20 and 21, Connaught Road, and the following Officers have been appointed and authorized to sign on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Mr. D. R. MOUEN, Sub-Manager.
Mr. LI HSI YIN, Assistant Manager.
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. [368]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the year ending 31st December, 1918, at the rate of Two Pounds five shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of One Pound ten shillings Sterling per share, is payable on or after Monday, the 24th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1919. [369]

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

MARCH 1ST, 1919.

THE Members of the Welsh Community of Hongkong will be "At Home" to the Officers and men of the Naval and Military Services of Welsh nationality, at King George's Hall, The Seamen's Institute, Praya East, on the above date.

Tables will be laid for 7 P.M. and a Concert will be given by Welsh Artists at 9 P.M.
Invitations will be issued.
W. C. RODNEY,
Hon. Secretary,
H.M.R. Naval Yard.
[370]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shareholders of the new Company to the undermentioned Shareholders, as no addresses have been registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 30th, 1919 or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders names	Chinese	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Leung Po Yee 宜普樂	100	14670/14778	
Poon Yuen Chuen 存黃遠	50	181/200	
do.	50	1/20 31/40	
do.	301/400	51/70	
do.	1161/11813	302/30300	
do.	30801/31300	30801/31300	
do.	30401/30800	30601/30800	
do.	31801/31700	31801/31700	
do.	31701/31800	31801/31800	
do.	32801/32700	32801/32700	
do.	50	15747/15798	
do.	50	15797/15848	

H. F. CAMPBELL, Liquidator.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

THE following telegram has just been received from the Mayor of Dover:—
"President St. George's Society, Hongkong.
"Breeding memorial commemorating
"glorious war Admiral Sir Roger Keyes
"and Dover Patrol. May I add Hongkong
"Society to list of subscribers?"
"FARLEY, Mayor, Dover."

Persons who may wish to participate are invited to send in their subscriptions to the Hon. Treasurer of the Society—Mr. P. S. CARRUTHER, care of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—as soon as possible. List will be closed on February 28th, and an acknowledgment sent to Subscribers in due course.

F. A. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary.
[367]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1919.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY 24TH, 25TH, 26TH and MARCH 1ST.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-day, \$3).
No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [347]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [348]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES

will be held on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

AND

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menus will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL MAIN OFFICE.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. [343]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28TH day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the sub-joined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Eighth day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 82, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.
[334]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, and closing at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

G. HUGHES & HOUGH.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General.

Produce Brokers

and

Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

STORAGE.

COPIES USED BY THE GOVERNMENT

A.B.C. 124 & 125 EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address "HUGHES & HOUGH"

Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

On TUESDAY,
February 25th, 1919, at 10 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Premises,
40 COILS GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY,
February 27th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY,
February 27th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

TRAWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Trawlwood, Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, (Cabinets, Pictures, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano by Ernest Kays, Dresden in very good condition and one "Reliance" Typewriter (new).

One Badminton Set with Rackets etc.
One Croquet set (full size)
Several Bicycles.
Piano by Collard and Collard in good condition.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY,
February 28th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at No. 2, Humphreys Building, Kowloon,

THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained,

including:—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chair (English make), a few pieces of Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobe, Toilet Table, Washstand, &c., &c.

Electric Fittings and Sundrills.
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
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Auctioneers.

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&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained,

INTIMATION



SPARKLING

MINERAL

WATER.

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION

OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT

HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS

PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

BLENDED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 438.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON.—In Peking, on February 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. BERTHAM LENOX SIMPSON, a daughter, Alix Lenox Simpson.

DEATH.

KADOORIE.—At Shanghai, on February 18th, LATRA MOGATTA KADOORIE, the dearly beloved wife of E. S. Kadoorie.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1919.

A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION.

WHEN SIR HENRY MAY referred somewhat invidiously in the Legislative Council to the "really great men" of the past he betrayed a habit of mind that is by no means uncommon. It is reflected in the story of the old lady who wrote to Punch complaining that it was "not so good as it used to be," and the true answer is that given by the witty Editor: "No, it never was." There is always a tendency to disparage the men and institutions of the present and to compare them unfavourably with their predecessors, the explanation being, no doubt, that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Yet it must be admitted, we think, by any impartial observer that those who have been responsible for directing the affairs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation during the past four years of difficulty and perplexity have shown a measure of resourcefulness and acumen that has not been excelled in the history of that successful institution. Notwithstanding the unparalleled conditions created by the Great War and the disturbed state of China, the Bank to-day stands in a more prosperous condition than ever before, and prefers to retain its independence than to follow the tendency of the day and merge its identity with that of a partner. For the past year the total distribution to the shareholders has been raised to £5 18s. per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, as against £4 8s. (£5 of which was exempt from Income-tax) during the twelve months ended on June 30th, 1914. The net profit for each of the two periods

was, respectively, \$9,820,420 (including \$3,223,238 brought forward) and \$9,915,242 (including \$2,062,482 brought forward). To the Silver Reserve Fund \$1,500,000 is now added as compared with \$650,000, bringing the total up to \$21,000,000—an increase of \$3,350,000 in four years; and \$750,000 is written off Bank Premises Account instead of \$700,000. It is obvious, of course, that the increased distribution is due to the high rate of the dollar, but a rise in exchange is not necessarily an unqualified blessing. In saying this we are not thinking of its effect upon the receipts of the local shareholders, but of its influence upon the trade of China, in which the Bank is chiefly interested despite its steadily growing ramifications in other directions. "We consider a low rate of exchange is, on the whole, more beneficial to trade out here," said the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, who presided at the annual meeting on Saturday—especially in the case of certain industries where labour figures largely in the cost of production. Certainly, in normal times, it tends to stimulate exports, with which, of course, the nation pays for its imports, but, owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout the world since 1914, foreign buyers have been ready to pay the higher prices demanded for China's produce, and this has helped the Chinese to meet the greatly increased cost of goods from Europe, America and Japan. Of even greater importance, however, than the rate of exchange is the stability of exchange, for "trade and commodities adjust themselves in time to any rate." In this connection it may be recalled that nothing more has been heard of the scheme for the unification and reform of the currency which was laid before the international banking group by the Minister of Finance in 1917. Fortunately, the fluctuations in 1918 were not so violent as in the two previous years. The highest and lowest quotations for silver were 49½d. and 42½d. per oz. respectively, as compared with 55d. and 38½d. in 1917. The decline which has taken place since November 12th is attributable, we are told, to the lower rates of insurance and freight on the Atlantic, and not, as might be supposed, to the signing of the Armistice.

As for the future, the Chairman of the Bank sees no reason to fear that silver is likely to be discarded as a currency medium. On the contrary, he is of opinion that the demand for it will grow as the fertile regions in Asia Minor and Africa, which have been liberated from the blighting influence of the Turk and the German, develop, and as China advances along the road to peace and prosperity. Before, however, China can hope to make any substantial progress she must still the strife within her borders which hampers industry, drains the exchequer of its revenues, and threatens to plunge the nation into insolvency. Though her claims to assistance cannot be ignored by the Powers, yet "in the main," as Mr. HOLYOAK pointed out, "China must work out her own salvation. There is no royal road; and experience has abundantly proved that the only path for China lies in the economy and patient development of her own resources; the employment of capable

GERMANY AND REPARATION: IMPOSSIBLE TO PAY ALLIES' WAR COSTS:

ALLIED DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

GERMANY SUSPENDS HOSTILITIES AGAINST POLAND.

AMERICA PERMITS TRADE WITH LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. WHAT CONSTITUTES REPARA- TION.

PARIS, February 20th.
With reference to the Reparation Com-
mittee's action in sending back to the
Supreme Council the problem of deciding
what constitutes reparation, Reuter
learns that Germany's impossibility to
pay the total war costs of the Allies is
realised.

It is for the Conference to decide what
sum Germany shall be called on to pay.
This, when obtained, shall be divided
among the Allies, proportionately.

It is not anticipated that the division
of the amount will present formidable
difficulties. It is generally recognised
that countries like Belgium, whose in-
dustries were totally destroyed, have first
claim.

LATER.

Reuter learns that the interpretation
of reparation, agreed to by the Repara-
tion Committee, includes indemnities.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

PARIS, February 20th.

M. Tardieu, to-night, said that the Bri-
tish and French considered that Ger-
many should be held responsible for all
the war costs, while America was of
opinion that only the actual war dam-
ages could be demanded.

M. Tardieu added that he calculated
that 450,000 private houses had been
destroyed in France. Their cost must
be computed, not at pre-war rates, but
at present re-building rates.

He stated that he did not believe the
Conference would progress sufficiently to
enable the Germans to be summoned to
Paris for the signature of the prelimi-
nary Peace Treaty within a fortnight of
President Wilson's return, but progress
had been faster than anticipated.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

LONDON, February 20th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated Feb-
ruary 20th, states that the International
Labour Legislation Commission contin-
ued the discussion of the British scheme.
The Commission also considered the
method of ratification and enforcement,
by the different States, of the conventions
adopted by the International Labour
Conference.

LATER.

A communiqué from Paris, dated
February 21st, states that the Inter-
national Labour Legislation Commission,
to-day, continued the examination of the
British scheme, especially concerning any
country failing to carry out the pro-
visions of the international labour conven-
tion to which it is a party.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF TRADE ROUTES.

The sub-Commission on Ports, Water-
ways and Railways, to-day, interchanged
views on the amendments, by the British
representatives, to the draft convention
on the freedom of transit, which was pro-
posed by the delegations of the United
States, France, Italy, Greece, and Por-
tugal. The discussion of the first half
of the draft was completed.

THE FATE OF THE RHINE PROVINCES.

The French, British and Americans
are in entire agreement on the necessity
for removing the German menace. Any dis-
similarity of view arises from the method
of securing the removal. The French
want the Rhine as a strategic frontier.
The British think the menace can be re-
moved by the disarmament of Germany,
and other safeguards under the League of
Nations.

NEUTRAL ZONE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

LONDON, February 22nd.
A communiqué from Paris, dated
February 21st, states:—
The great Powers, to-day, considered
the question of the creation of a neutral
zone between the Hungarians and the
Roumanians in Transylvania. The mat-
ter was referred to the Supreme War
Council at Versailles.

NO CONSCRIPTION FOR THE PRESENT.

COPENHAGEN, February 20th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated Febru-
ary 20th, says:—

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states
that the Ministry for Defence has com-
pleted a Bill for the formation of a
standing army of 150,000 to 175,000, ex-
clusive of officers and non-commissioned
officers.

It is intended to form a brigade in
every province.
There will be no conscription for the
present.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION THE RUHR DISTRICT.

BALE, February 21st.

A telegram from Berlin states that
35,000 Government troops are advancing
towards the Ruhr district.

A SPARTACIST COUP.

The Spartacists have seized the Reich
Bank's bullion reserve at Mulheim.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

PREMIER PROMISES ROYAL
COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Mr. Lloyd George, at to-day's Con-
ference with the Executive of the Miners'
Federation, stated that the Government
were prepared to appoint, immediately,
a Royal Commission, with full powers
of investigation, to report on the hours
and wages' questions not later than
March 31st, and on the question of in-
dustrialisation at some later date.

Mr. Robert Smilie stated that the
Federation might be willing to defer the
decision on nationalisation, but must
press for an immediate reply to their
demands for the increase, by thirty per
cent., in wages, and the reduction of
working hours.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Gov-
ernment were unable to give any con-
cession without an inquiry and pro-
posed an immediate and thorough in-
vestigation, and invited the Executive
to nominate representatives to serve on
the Royal Commission.

Mr. Smilie stated that the Executive
would consider the suggestion, adding
that the Executive were unable to finally
decide the matter without a conference
of delegates considering it.

POLAND.

GERMANS BREAK ARMISTICE
TERMS.

WARSAW, February 19th.

A telephone message from Posen states
that, notwithstanding the Armistice, the
Germans continued artillery fire and in-
fantry attacks throughout last night and
this morning on the whole of the Posen
front.

GERMANS SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

BALE, February 20th.

It is officially stated, from Berlin, that
in conformity with the new Armistice
terms hostilities with Poland were sus-
pended on February 17th.

ALLIES RECOGNISE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A communiqué from Paris, dated
February 21st, states:—
A meeting of the representatives of the
great Powers was held in Paris to-day.
It was decided that the Allies, as the
result of a session of the Polish Diet, at
which the powers of Polish Ministers were
confirmed, and at which M. Paderewski
was acclaimed, should recognise the
Polish Government.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

GENERAL DENIKIN REACHES
THE CASPIAN.

LONDON, February 21st.

The *Times* correspondent at Constanti-
nople, telegraphing on February
17th, stated that General Denikin re-
ached Brjansk, on the Caspian Sea. The
Eleventh Bolshevik Army was routed.

NO ANXIETY REGARDING SAFETY OF ALLIED TROOPS.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon
declared that the Bolsheviks were trying
to dispose of the Provincial Governments,
one by one, and wanted to release the
northern forces for service against Gen-
eral Denikin.

Lord Peel, for the War Office, stated
that the recent retirement on the
Arehangel front was carried out with
very small losses. The enemy suffered
heavily.

There was no immediate anxiety as
regards the safety of the forces, although,
if the Bolsheviks persisted in attacking,
reinforcements might be necessary.

Our troops suffered comparatively little
from sickness. There were very few cases
of frost-bite, owing to the operation of
Capt. Shackleton in the troops.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

LIMAN VON SANDERS TO STAND
HIS TRIAL.

PARIS, February 21st.

A telegram from Constantinople says
that the Allied Generalissimo, Deputies,
ordered the German General Liman von
Sanders to stand his trial for ordering
the Armenian and Syrian massacres dur-
ing the war.

BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING— AMAZING RESULTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon,
reviewing the great work which the Bri-
tish had accomplished in the Near East,
said that, in Mesopotamia, we had been
securely established in the past two years,
and the progress there, in irrigation,
agriculture, introduction of agricultural
machinery, education of the children, and
the general development of the country,
had been amazing.

More had been accomplished in two
years than had been done in the five pre-
ceding centuries. It was a record to be
proud of.

IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

Similar work was going on, he said,
in Palestine and Syria and some pro-
gress had been made. Roads had been
constructed, railways laid, wells dug
and reopened, and the country was pay-
ing its way, and enjoying unprecedented
prosperity which had been unattainable
under the Turks.

ALLIED MISSIONS' SPLENDID WORK.

In Armenia, the inhabitants were en-
during intense hardships owing to the
scarcity of provisions and the lack of
transport.

The Missions, which had been despatch-
ed, were doing excellent work and at
present in Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia
and Armenia, were feeding 150,000 un-
happy refugees.

The Government's policy was to re-
patriate them, but this was impossible
until the means of communication were
much improved.

ATTEMPT ON M. CLEMEN- CEAU'S LIFE.

BULLET TOUCHES HIS RIGHT
LUNG.

PARIS, February 20th.

M. Clemenceau passed a quiet night.
It is authoritatively declared that the
bullet lodged on the top of his right
lung, which was touched.

Clemenceau will be tried at the Assizes, under
the law of 1898, whereby assault is liable
to the death penalty.

PROLONGED ABSENCE FROM PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, February 20th.

A bulletin issued at seven in the even-
ing states that M. Clemenceau's absence
from the Peace Conference is likely to
be prolonged, for his condition is un-
doubtedly much worse than was at first
expected.

OPERATION NOT NECESSARY.

PARIS, February 20th.

A bulletin issued at midnight states
that M. Tardieu says that M. Clemenceau's
condition is very hopeful. An opera-
tion will not be necessary. The Premier
will soon be able to go out, if there are
no complications, by February 23rd.

MEDICAL MEN SATISFIED.

PARIS, February 21st.

M. Clemenceau spent a short time in
the garden to-day.
The doctors state that the Premier's
condition could not be better. They are
quite satisfied, although the wound is
more serious than was first supposed.

The bullet will not be extracted, but
will probably be encysted without com-
plications.

"IMPROVING HOURLY."

PARIS, February 21st.

M. Clemenceau slept five hours last
night. He rose at six this morning,
dressed himself went out for a walk and
breakfasted heartily.
He is improving hourly.

THE SPEAKER'S CONGRATULA- TIONS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Speaker telegraphed to M. Clemen-
ceau as follows:—
"At the mouthpieces of the House of
Commons, I offer you the most sincere
congratulations for your escape from the
assassin's bullet and express the fervent
hope that you will shortly be restored,
for the sake of France, her Allies, and for
the sake of the peace of Europe, to the full
exercise of your unrivalled powers."

DEMobilISATION.

FAR EAST TROOPS BEING
RELIEVED.

LONDON, February 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to
Colonel Burn and Mr. John Jones, Cap-
tain Guest, Parliamentary Secretary to
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ad-
mitted that it was an urgent necessity to
bring back territorial battalions from
India and the Far East as early as pos-
sible.

A certain proportion would be able to
return to England at a comparatively
early date. The relief troops for those
being collected very rapidly, but some
time must elapse before they were ready
to leave England.

AIRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT READY TO
HELP.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, the Aerial
Navigation Bill, mentioned on February
17th, passed its third reading.
Major-General Seely declared that the
Government intended to assist and pro-
mote flying in every possible way. He
mentioned that a British airship had
recently remained in the air for over 101
hours, and assuming the average speed
to be 30 miles per hour, it must have
covered over 3,000 miles.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

HEAVY WEATHER ENCOUNTERED
ON VOYAGE.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.

It is announced that the liner *George
Washington*, with President Wilson
aboard, encountered heavy weather
whilst proceeding to Boston. She was
not convoyed by the battleship *New
Mexico*, which had one turbine disabled
and had to drop out of the convoy. The
accompanying destroyers were also forced
to leave the liner.

Mr. Daniels ordered the cruiser *Denver*
to meet the liner.

THE RETURN TO FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.

Mr. Josephus Daniels announces that
President Wilson re-embarks at New
York, on his return to France, on March
5th. He spends only a week at Washing-
ton, signing Bills rushed through Con-
gress, which expires at noon on March
4th.

GERMANY'S LATE COLONIES.

U.S. PERMITS RESUMPTION OF
TRADE.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.

The War Trade Board permits the im-
mediate resumption of trade between the
United States and the colonial posses-
sions held by Germany in 1914.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS.

CLAIMS OF THE NEGRO RACE.

PARIS, February 15th.

The Pan-African Congress, for the pro-
tection of the nations of Africa and
peoples of African descent, will open in
Paris on February 19th and will be
attended by 50 delegates representing the
United States, Haiti, the West Indies,
South America, and British, French,
Belgian and Portuguese Colonies.
The claims of the negro race are inter-
national recognition and protection.

AN "INDEPENDENT" SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIONALISTS REFUSE
ADMIRAL'S OFFER.

CAPETOWN, February 20th.

The Nationalist delegates have refused
the Admiral's proffered passage to Eng-
land by the warship *Albatross*.

THE RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS' BILL.

THIRD READING IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, the Re-elec-
tion of Ministers' Bill, passed on Febru-
ary 19th, passed its third reading.

FRENCH IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

M. LOCHEUR'S OPTIMISTIC FORE-
CAST.

PARIS, February 15th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Locheur, the Minister for Industrial
Reconstruction, made, in the Chamber of
Deputies, an interesting forecast of the
future of the French iron and steel
trading, owing to the acquisition of the
minerals in Alsace-Lorraine.
He said that France will become the
second steel producing country in the
world with an output of 11,000,000 tons
against 31,000,000 in the United States,
and 10,000,000 each in Great Britain and
Germany.

LORD JELICOE'S TOUR.

START IN UNFAVOURABLE
WEATHER.

LONDON, February 21st.

The *New Zealand*, with Lord and Lady
Jellicoe aboard, sailed from Portsmouth
this afternoon in a blinding rainstorm
and south-westerly gale.

PEACE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

BEACON FLARES THROUGHOUT
GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 20th.

An influential committee of members
of the House of Commons and others has
been formed for the purpose of arrang-
ing a comprehensive scheme of beacon
flares throughout the country in cele-
bration of Peace Day.

(Continued on page 7.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN RIGHTS IN OUTER MONGOLIA.

PEKING, February 22nd.

Authoritative sources disclose the fact
that negotiations are proceeding at Har-
bin and Urga with a view to the Japanese
taking over Russian rights and privileges
in Outer Mongolia.

SINO-JAPANESE SECRET TREATIES.

PARIS, February 15th.

A Havas message says:—
Mr. M. Matsukata, Secretary of the Japa-
nese Delegation, writes to the *Herald*
denying the existence of a secret treaty
between Japan and China.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. E. S. KADOURIE.

ASPHYXIATED DURING A FIRE AT
HER HOME.

As the result of a fire at the residence
of Mr. E. S. Kadourie, No. 101, Bubbling
Well Road, Shanghai, on February 15th,
Mrs. E. S. Kadourie met her death in
remarkably sad circumstances. The fire
broke out shortly after 5 a.m. in the
eastern rooms of the house and was dis-
covered by the servants, who raised a
prompt alarm. Mr. and Mrs. Kadourie,
their two sons and Miss Negus, Mrs.
Kadourie's companion, were sleeping in
rooms on the first floor, and they were
aroused as quickly as possible, but the
flames appear to have spread with such
rapidity that the stair-way in the middle
of the house was so filled with smoke and
the heat was so intense that escape by
that means was rendered impossible.

Mr. and Mrs. Kadourie, on receiving
the alarm, went first to rouse their sons,
but, on reaching their room, found that
they had already been awakened. What
course Mrs. Kadourie took after that is
not clear, but when the family assembled
on the verandah they found to their
alarm that Mrs. Kadourie was not with
them. Mr. Kadourie and his two boys
returned into the house to make a search,
but the smoke and the heat drove them
back to the verandah from which they
were rescued by a ladder set up by Chi-
nese servants who also rescued Miss Negus
from her room.

On the arrival of the Fire Brigade, it
was immediately reported to them that
Mrs. Kadourie was in the premises,
though, of course, no definite statement
could be made as to her location. Her
room was immediately visited by means
of ladders run up to the window, but she
was not there. Jets were then taken into
the house through the front door and a
way fought up the stair-way. No trace
was found of the missing lady in the two
west rooms, and, on opening the door to
the corridor, the heat was so intense as
to make it impossible for the Brigade to
proceed, some of the members being
partially overcome. As soon as possible
all the bed-rooms were searched by Chief
Officer Pett, Department Assistant, H.
Upton, Foreman, Clerk, and others, and
eventually Chief Officer Pett found Mrs.
Kadourie in a storeroom immediately op-
posite her bedroom, and against the top
of the stairs, where she had apparently
been overcome by the smoke. She was
carried to her room and artificial respi-
ration resorted to but without avail, while
Dr. Jackson who arrived on the scene
declared life to be extinct.

The late Mrs. Kadourie (adds the *N.C.
Daily News*) was one of the leading
ladies in the local Jewish community and
came of a well-known Jewish family, her
uncle being Mr. F. D. Mocatta, the well-
known philanthropist.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI
SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 23rd.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMIES.

The authorities have received a tele-
gram from Peking stating in regard to
the deportation of enemy subjects, that
the Peking Government with the per-
mission of the Foreign Diplomats, has
decided that (1) enemy missionaries who
are doing charitable work are to be
exempted from deportation; and (2)
women and children are also exempted,
if their husbands are interned in China,
unless they are willing to go. The
authorities are requested to have a list
of the persons thus exempted prepared
and sent to Peking.

THE SOUTH PROTESTS TO THE NORTH.

The Administrative Directors of the
Military Government have jointly re-
quested the Peking Government to order
the Northern troops to cease their attacks
on the Southern troops in Shensi, now
that peace negotiations have already com-
menced in Shanghai.

The Directors added that they would
refer the matter to the Powers for fair
judgment if the Peking Government had,
on the one hand, ordered Northern
troops to continue the war, and on the
other hand, sent envoys to negotiate
peace.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO BE THANKED.

The Peking Waichiao has notified
the chief of peace envoys in Shang-
hai that President Wilson is to be great-
ly admired and thanked for having
drafted the League of Nations Covenant.
If the proposal should meet with success
China would be greatly benefited.

SALT REVENUE APPEARS IN FUKIEN.

The leader of the Yunnan troops in
Fukien, who has been ordered to relin-
quish the salt revenue, has ignored the
Tuchun's order, stating that the salt
revenue affairs had been in his charge
since the place was occupied. The
Tuchun will, we are informed, deal with
him by military force.

It is reported that Commander Chan
Kwing-ming, in view of the collection of
salt revenue in the territories he occupies
in Fukien, has greatly strengthened his
power. He has formed a regiment of
salt police, and sent them, with gun-
boats, to detect the smuggling of salt
along the coast. It is said that it is im-
possible for the Tuchun to interfere with
the salt revenue in Fukien, as all the
troops are relying upon it to pay them-
selves when they are not paid by the
Canton authorities.

AMERICAN CONSUL ENTERTAINED.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO. "ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cabsba, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name.
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

THE **Smith Motor Wheel**
DETACHABLE
FITTED TO ANY
BICYCLE
Will readily provide both
SERVICE and SPORT

EASY TO OPERATE
IT'S SIMPLE AND NOT HEAVY;
CLEAN, COMFORTABLE, AND SAFE.
BAD ROADS TRAVELLED EASILY.
PLENTY OF POWER AT LOW COST.
MECHANICALLY PERFECT.
STURDY AND ECONOMICAL.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Department,
Telephone 2487.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

THE "MEI FOO" ADVENTURE MR KRISSEL SUSPENDED BY U.S. COURT

In the United States Court for China the decision of His Honour Judge Lobinger in re Alexander Kriszel was filed on February 15th.

The case arose out of the action of Ellis Ezra in unlawfully and corruptly bribing the launch of the Standard Oil Co's launch "Mei Foo" to take him and others to Woosung in order to effect the arrest of Yu Zien-chien, whom they believed to be about to leave by the S.S. China. The launch was wrecked upon the breakwater at Woosung.

His Honour found from the evidence that the respondent was guilty of misconduct in knowingly using another's knowledge or consent by the payment of an unusual sum to one who was understood not to have authority to hire it and in recklessly permitting servants of the owner to use said launch in such a way as to cause it serious injury.

2. That the respondent was guilty of wilful deceit in failing to state fully and fairly in Court the extent of his knowledge of the ownership of said launch.

3. That such misconduct and deceit would have been sufficient to have prevented respondent's admission to the bar — at least without some period of probation — and are sufficient to justify disbarment under the statute.

It is a painful duty which these findings impose. For the respondent's professional career is one in which we have had a special interest. His was the first application for admission which was presented to us after taking charge of the Court nearly five years ago. It had been pending for some time, but the report of the examining committee had not been made for reasons which we were unaware of at the time. The report was finally secured, however, and the respondent admitted. Shortly after that we had occasion to suggest to the Minister his transfer to Shanghai and his assignment to the International Mixed Court on account of his legal knowledge. Naturally, it is a keen disappointment to find him involved in an affair of this kind which has acquired such wide notoriety and indirectly reflected upon the Bar of this Court.

But while we are of the opinion that the facts of this record would justify permanent disbarment, we are loth to impose that extreme without giving respondent further opportunity to retrieve himself within the legal profession. He is a young man of more than average ability and acuteness (which unfortunately only aggravates his offence), and with proper moral standards there is no reason why he should not attain success at the Bar. We prefer to allow him a chance to show that this experience has taught him a lesson and that hereafter he will adopt some other rule of conduct than that "the end justifies the means."

We have accordingly in American Courts in China and from all the privileges resulting from such practice, for a period of one year, at the end of which an application for reinstatement, accompanied by a showing of intermediate good conduct and a guaranty of changed standards for the future, will be considered.

The foregoing order was duly announced and read in full to the respondent in open court on January 25th, 1919, but at his earnest request that it be withheld from entry until he might finish his pending cases, it was not then signed or filed.

At the same time he moved orally for a new trial, and was heard later at length in support thereof. His particular objection was to costs — we have modified the opinion to conform to said motion. But on the whole we find no sufficient reason to change the conclusions already announced and a new trial is accordingly denied.

There have recently arrived at Piraeus 1,900 pieces of grey shooting from Japan, very similar to American shooting of three yards width (continuous the report). The Japanese shooting was one yard wide and 40 yards long and was packed in boxes of 30 pieces. It has been stated that although the quality is a little inferior to American shooting, the local merchants are well satisfied as they paid \$35. delivered c.i.f. Port Said. It is rumoured that several merchants have placed orders (amounting to perhaps 1,200,000 yards) at even lower prices. The expenses from Port Said to Piraeus are from 18 to 20 per cent. of the value. The Japanese requirements are and according to their goods c.i.f. against documents at a Port Said bank. It can easily be understood that the Greek merchant greatly appreciates this manner of doing business, as it is much easier to transact port goods from Port Said than it is from Piraeus. — N.C. Daily News.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI DOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., it was decided to pay an interim dividend of 15s. 6d. per share to shareholders on the register on March 1st.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS SOME BRITISH MACHINERY IN CHINA

[BY PROF. MIDDLETON SMITH.]

In trade, the Englishman believes that nobody breaks who ought not to break, and that, if he does not make trade everything it will make him nothing; and acts on his belief. The spirit of system, attention to details and the subordination of details, or the not driving things too finely (which is charged on the Germans) constitute that despatch of business which makes the mercantile power of England. — Emerson.

It is just about 70 years ago that the great American philosopher wrote his essays on *English Traits* after his second visit to England. He crossed the Atlantic as a result of an invitation from a Union of Mechanics' Institutes in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is very interesting to read, after 70 years, the conclusions of this wise man. He would have stated in this age nothing better than a federation of the Anglo-Saxon race. He seems always to emphasize the practical common-sense of the English people. At a time when the German ideas about "Kultur" had not become widespread, before there was a Kaiser or a German Empire, he pointed out that Anglo-Saxon ideals would spread all over the world. "Sense and economy must rule in a world which is made of sense and economy," he wrote, "and the banker with his seven per cent. drives the earl out of his castle. A nobility of soldiers cannot keep down a commonality of shrewd, scientific persons. What signifies a pedigree of a hundred links, against a cotton-spinner with steam in his mill; or against a company of broad-shouldered Liverpool merchants, for whom Stephenson and Brunel are contriving locomotives and a tubular bridge?" It is, obviously, an exaggeration to call the Kaiser and his satellites "a nobility of soldiers," but the finest land fighting machine that the world had ever seen up to the year 1919 was ultimately shattered by men very few of whom had had, before 1914, any military training. Posterity will picture the end of the great war almost as a personal struggle between a black-coated President Wilson, the peaceful citizen, and the helmeted Kaiser, always warlike, fully armoured, and yet finally pushed into the abyss. For the "commonality of shrewd, scientific persons" built a new and strange machine in four years which utterly smashed that other engine built up after 40 years of thought and lavish expenditure.

Now that the war is ended we can turn our thoughts again to that other great struggle which is always going on. It is the effort to secure new knowledge, the fight in which the prizes are the secrets of Nature. Every nation is sickened of fighting other nations. The whole world is thinking now of the economic problems how is the whirlwind to be avoided. During the war there was immense destruction and waste. Human lives cannot be replaced and we rightly mourn their loss. But we need not be very pessimistic about the loss of property. The real capital of the world is knowledge. If we compare the knowledge at the disposal of mankind in this era with that available at the close of any other great war we realize that the old values are out-of-date. Just as the ancient archer would have been powerless against modern tanks and machine-guns, so are the old ideas useless in estimating national debts and the results of more than four years of destruction. The work of one man such as Faraday, who produced the electric dynamo, or of Parsons, who showed us how to use fuel more economically for power purposes, or of Watt, who first used fuel to replace muscular energy, may be of more material value to humanity than all of the destruction of capital during the war.

WASTE IN CHINA.

Perhaps in no part of the world have Nature's resources been so wasted during the last 50 years as in China. It is not because there are no Chinese who understand modern industrial conditions. At times there are efforts by patriotic and enterprising Chinese merchants. But the forces of reaction in the country seem to be too strong for them.

At the invitation of some Chinese merchants the writer recently inspected an industrial undertaking which will call it a factory in a place remote from Hongkong. The journey was troublesome — we will suppose that the province was Yun-nan, although actually that was not its name, but it would be unfair to say where the factory really was situated. Thirty years ago it had been planned and equipped throughout with British machinery. For 20 years it had gone on working, except for a short interlude of a few months, when it was looted by robbers — they may have called themselves soldiers — who took away some of the brass fittings essential to make "the wheels go round." The fittings were made again locally by the Chinese — from memory. Not all of them — the safety devices were clearly not thought worth worrying about, so they have never been replaced.

The inspection of the factory was rather discouraging for a scientific man. According to all of the best authorities who write on the subject in the English language the work should have petered out years ago. The machinery had passed its allotted span of life, but with activity it was jumping about, doing the work as gaily, if not quite as safely, as when put in 30 years ago. Our American friends would have condemned any machinery of that type to the scrap-heap when it was half its present age. In our rather more conservative land it is said "Yes, it must be replaced, but it has done good work." Kipling has told us how the British, especially the Scotch

engineer, regards his machinery as if were almost human. It seems difficult for us to "scrap" machinery, but it seems almost impossible to persuade the Chinese to do it.

There was the plant, which had probably cost about \$500,000 many years ago, and which was of a complicated type, working away in a jaunty fashion after 30 years. We call an engine "she" and as I watched these rods and cranks which, every day of the 30 years had revolved more than 10,000 times, say six or seven hundred million revolutions in 30 years, I thought of the old tag "a woman, a dog and a walnut tree, the more that you beat 'em the better they be." For that good old engine had been badly treated. It is impossible to describe what had happened without using technical language, but it had never been repaired since first it was installed. The Chinese drivers had been with it since the beginning, but they had never been trained as mechanics. It was in a condition that would have sent grey hair of any factory inspector in England. One overlooker, at least, during our visit was glad to leave the engine room. Not only was the thing pathetic it was dangerous.

The factory made a product much in demand, but the method of working was all wrong, yet the fact was indisputable that the raw material was going in and the finished article was coming out. My friends were spending about \$1,200 a day on fuel, labour and raw material; it would have been impertinent to ask the manager of the concern his salary; it was probably about \$200 a month. The work's manager was a shrewd, clever, but untrained Cantonese, and he was reported to be in receipt of \$20 a month. In Britain a man with his responsibilities would have been paid about £1,000 per annum.

Text-books state that the life of a Lancashire boiler is about 22 years. Yet there were boilers, subjected to no scientific supervision, which had been at work for 30 years.

It was pardonable for a Briton to feel a pride in that machinery. It had, in deed, stood the test of time. One feels almost ashamed while attempting to persuade the owners to replace it with more economical and up-to-date plant. It does not seem quite fair to throw at such faithful assistants as these old cranks, rods and boilers.

A tribute must be paid to the unskilled labour in charge of it. If any part of it seemed uneasy, an ingenious method of dealing with the trouble was devised. It is true that the mischievous craze for economy was carried to such a point that \$20 a day was saved, but \$100 a day lost by the saving. But the connexion between the saving and the loss was not realized, otherwise the owners of the plant would have been very much annoyed. They were, when it was explained. Everyone thought the loss had been due to another reason.

It was difficult to understand why the factory was placed about 15 miles from the nearest Chinese town. It transpired, subsequently, that the inhabitants of the town objected to the tall chimneys, as likely to affect the "feng-shui." Therefore the factory was isolated and the raw material was carried many miles. Thus did superstition cause waste.

On the whole the visit was encouraging. The British had maintained their reputation for good machinery. The Chinese owners were quite satisfied with it, but they very quickly understood the arguments favouring alterations.

Changes are coming rapidly. A few days ago the writer visited a Chinese fishing village where one of his old students has installed electric light. The huts, or houses, have straw thatched roofs. They are boarded on the top of four granite piles fixed in marsh ground. The huts were most primitive looking objects. Yet into many of them there entered two wires carrying electricity for the five candle-power lamp which the fisherman paid for. My young ex-student explained that he charged 30 cents a month for the lamp — after a few months he was confident that the fishermen would pay \$1 a month for a 32 candle power lamp.

A suspicion that some of the larger huts were used for "fanton" ought, perhaps, not to be mentioned. But it was curious that an ordinary fisherman would pay a good deal for light. But even if that were so, the electric light, will do its work, in time. It is just the pioneer. Sanitation and better housing conditions will follow.

In three or four years every village in South China with more than a couple of thousand inhabitants will probably have electric light. We shall see rapid changes now that two wheels and iron chains are running to supply the human inertia and Nature will be resumed and progress is certain, even in China. — N.C. Daily News.

JAPANESE TRAINING CHINESE TROOPS.

According to the Chinese Press, the Government has sanctioned the formation of an officers' training corps, in pursuance of the newly-concluded agreement between China and Japan, for the purpose of training the Chinese Army on the Japanese plan. General Yu Chin-ho has been chosen to be the Commander and chief training master will be Mr. Sakakichi, a Japanese officer, assisted by 12 other Japanese officers, and non-commissioned officers. The inauguration ceremony of this corps was to take place on February 15th. The scheme of training will be divided into three periods, each of four months, or to be completed in one year. During each period, 8,000 officers are to be trained, by drafting one officers are to be trained by every company who or two officers from every company who shall be transferred to Peking to undergo this work. The officers of all the divisions of the Chinese Army will have to be trained on the Japanese plan without exception. The training ground is situated at the outskirts of the Yellow Temple on the outskirts of Peking.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Commencing

Wednesday, February 26th,

EDGAR WARWICK

announces

the RETURN SEASON of

VANITY FAIR

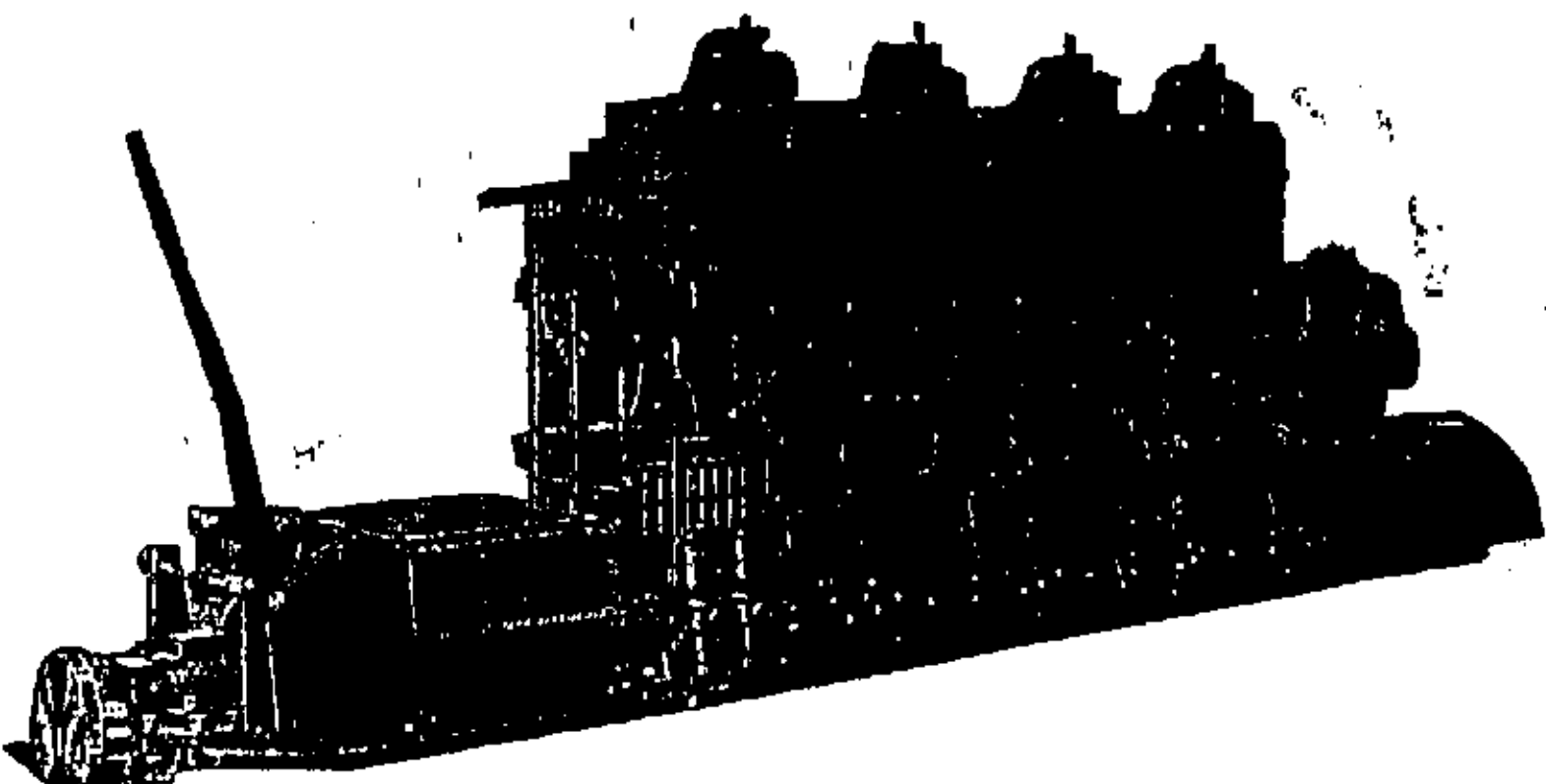
Wednesday next, 26th,

THE RETURN OF THE FAVOURITES.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[367]

J. & C. G. BOLINDER'S CRUDE OIL ENGINES



The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel.
The Engine with invisible exhaust. The Engine that is NOT a Semi-Diesel.

THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD
FOR HOT BULB ENGINES.

With and without waterdrip. Yearly output over 70,000 B.H.P.

Stocks kept. Spares always on hand.

Deliveries can now be made.

Also

DELCO-LIGHT.

The standard of self contained Electric Plants for Bungalows, Motor Yachts, etc.
Machines in Stock for 47, 16, C. P. Lights up to 280, 16, C. P.
Automatic and Works entirely on KEROSENE.

Sole Agents for the East:

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Machinery Department, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "ARBONA."

[333]

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[73]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

[68]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. Ltd.)

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for —
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL

on the 28th February.
For freight and further particulars apply to —
THE DANIEL LINE LTD.

General Agents

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCES

To-night

(Monday), February 24th,

and

Saturday, March 1st.

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE... .. \$1.00

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH PREMIER

RE-ASSURING REPORTS.

LONDON, February 20th.
A telegram from Paris states that M. Clemenceau passed an excellent night. On the previous evening, M. Clemenceau was in excellent spirits, and sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George, thanking him for his telephonic inquiries, and saying he was getting on very well. Nevertheless, the doctors say it is difficult to make a definite statement as to the effects of the wound for two or three days. It is impossible yet to use the X rays.

Mr. Lansing, one of the earliest visitors, said that M. Clemenceau's condition was such that important matters of the Paris Conference could be referred to him without the slightest delay. Moreover, the work of the Conference was so well organised that it could continue almost uninterruptedly.

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

TERMS OF A PEREMPTORY CHARACTER.

PARIS, February 14th.
A Havas message says:—
In many respects yesterday was the most fruitful day of the Peace Conference. Definite progress was made towards peace.

The Supreme War Council concluded a debate on the new armistice conditions, adopting the view that the new armistice terms should form a definite part of the peace treaty. The attendance included Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Marshal Petain, General Pershing, and General Diaz. New armistice terms, of a peremptory character, involving the destruction of militarism in Germany, were made. These will be presented, not as matter for negotiation, but as demands to be complied with by a defeated nation.

MARSHAL FOCH'S IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

PARIS, February 14th.
A Havas message says:—
With reference to the future safety of France, an important suggestion was made by Marshal Foch, that there should be no military establishment of any kind on the left bank of the Rhine, no munition factories, no conscription and no store of arms.

The French would like the League of Nations to maintain a permanent military General Staff empowered with authority to call into instant action a great international military force for the frustration of any sudden German aggression.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S MAGNIFICENT VICTORIES.

LONDON, February 20th.
Reuter learns that the following represents the present situation on the different Russian battle fronts:—

In North Russia, the position at Murmansk and Archangel is unchanged. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are massing troops here, that their numbers have been more than doubled since the beginning of the year, but that there are no signs of an ambitious offensive at present.

On the eastern front, the Siberian army is extending its right wing northwards from Tcherdin to Ustnemsokol, where there has been fighting. A Siberian counter-offensive further south continues satisfactorily.

On the southern front, General Denikin has gained an overwhelming victory.

The whole of the Stavropol province is now cleared of Bolsheviks who are holding the front, their left flank resting on the Caspian.

General Denikin also occupied the valuable oil wells at Grozny and is in touch with the advance-guard of General Thomson's force at Petrovsk.

The defeated Bolsheviks are in a most uncomfortable situation, owing to bad communications, and more important successes of the volunteer army are anticipated.

The Don army has had extremely heavy fighting during the past week along the whole front from Taurin to Mariopol, and it has to be admitted that the Bolsheviks generally had the best of it, chiefly owing to the demoralised state of the Cossacks.

A counter-offensive, by the left wing, to the east of Bakmut, however, slowed down their advance, and resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners and two guns, while a second Soviet division composed almost entirely of Chinese and Lithuanian troops was almost entirely destroyed.

LATER.
In the Ukraine, owing to recent dissensions in the Government, nearly the whole country, except a small strip along the coast on the Sea of Azov and the provinces of Poltava, Podolia, Volhynia and Kiev, fell into Bolshevik hands.

Doubt is expressed whether the quantities of stores which induced the Bolshevik invasion actually exist. The country was not really cultivated for the past two years.

LATER.
Poles are replacing the demoralised Germans on the eastern front, with the object of stemming the Bolshevik advance. Negotiations are proceeding at Lemberg between the Poles and the Ukrainians for an armistice, although the latter are intermittently bombarding the town. In the Baltic States, little change is reported. The Germans before leaving Riga, handed over to the Bolsheviks a large number of heavy trench mortars in exchange for rolling-stock to enable the transportation of troops to Germany.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

CORONET THEATRE.

Some peoples' tastes lean towards heavy drama—"sob-stuff" for preference; others would rather have their visible faculties tickled with a rattling good comedy; but everybody likes a play where BUSINESS—the great game we are ALL engaged in—is the theme. We can, therefore, confidently recommend

PATHÉ'S LATEST ACQUISITION

FRANK KEENAN

in a fine five-part photo-play,

RULER OF THE ROAD,

which shows the methods of American "Big Business" in general, and of its dealings with a certain railway company in particular.

If any further inducements are needed, they are to be found in a magnificent supporting cast, a really beautiful setting and the super-photography that distinguishes Pathé's latest productions, while the music-plot, which accompanies the film, allows us to do justice to the story from a musical standpoint also.

In order to avoid disappointment, book your seats in advance—at ROBINSON'S up to the time of closing, and afterwards at the theatre.

CORONET THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

[246]

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

PARIS TO BRUSSELS IN TWO HOURS.

PARIS, February 14th.

A Havas message says:—
The Farman aero-bus Goliath, after its return from London, left Paris at 10 in the morning, with 15 passengers, arriving at Brussels shortly after mid-day.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

THE LAST OF THE BELFAST STRIKE.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Belfast strike has ended. The shipyard re-open to-day. The twenty-five Unions involved have, with two exceptions, accepted Lord Pirrie's offer of a forty-seven-hour week, pending a national settlement of shipyard hours.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' VOTE FOR STRIKE.

LONDON, February 20th.

The ballot of the South Wales miners has resulted in 32,903 in favour of a national strike and 7,990 against.

EX-KAISER'S SON ARRESTED.

IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN INTRIGUES.

COPENHAGEN, February 20th.

A telegram from Munich says that Prince Joachim of Prussia, a son of the ex-Kaiser, has been arrested. He is suspected of being connected with certain intrigues.

GERMANY.

STORES STRIKE SETTLED.

COPENHAGEN, February 20th.

A telegram from Berlin says the strike of employees of stores, mentioned on the 18th instant, has been settled. [The message of the 18th instant, referred to, said:—"The strike of employees at the large stores in Berlin is resuming enormous proportions; over sixty thousand have struck, and it is expected that Berlin will shortly be shopless."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after February 21st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after February 21st will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before March 14th or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 21st, 1919. [360]

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LE CLERC'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS FOR THE INVALUABLE, for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Price 5s., leading Chemists or post free. DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS, CO., HAVESLOCK ROAD, N.W., LONDON, ENGLAND. DEPOTS: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET; Toronto, LYMANS, LTD.; Australia, ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DUNN CO., Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta. [150]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE RAPID NO. 2
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel, No. 4 for Chronic Nephritis, No. 5 for Acute Nephritis, No. 6 for Catarrh of the Bladder, No. 7 for Prostatitis, No. 8 for Hemorrhoids, No. 9 for Piles, No. 10 for Constipation, No. 11 for Indigestion, No. 12 for Nervousness, No. 13 for Sleeplessness, No. 14 for Headache, No. 15 for Migraine, No. 16 for Menstrual Pain, No. 17 for Childbirth, No. 18 for Lactation, No. 19 for General Tonic, No. 20 for All Diseases. Price 1/6 per box. Sole Agents: Messrs. J. & C. G. BOLINDER, Ltd., 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWILCK" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. [242]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" VOY 9-OUT FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on February 24th, 1919, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after February 20th, 1919, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Agents. Hongkong, February 20th, 1919. [300]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 22nd.
Lagamenon, British str., 4,461 tons, Capt. Hanneb, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 19th, with a general cargo. Butterfield and Swire.
Ohaki, British str., 1,229 tons, Captain McGarity, from Wuhu, which port she left on February 17th, with a cargo of rice. Butterfield and Swire.
Deva, Norwegian str., 885 tons, Capt. Jurgensen, from Bangkok and Hai Hong, which latter port she left on February 21st, with a cargo of rice. — Fook Tai Cheong.
Express of Russia, British str., 9,789 tons, Capt. Robinson, from Tientsin, which port she left on February 19th. No cargo. Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Foosung, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. Robertson, from Calcutta and Bangkok, which ports she left on January 19th and February 14th respectively, with a cargo of rice. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hanami, American str., 2,072 tons, Capt. Lennox, from Saigon, which port she left on February 19th, with a general cargo. Yee Sang Fat.
Hain Tak, Chinese str., Capt. Glen, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 18th, with a general cargo.
Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 3,855 tons, Capt. Asakawa, from Singapore, which port she left on February 16th, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.
Lok Sang, British str., 970 tons, Captain Ritchie, from Hainan, which port she left on February 21st, with a general cargo. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nangai Maru, No. 2, Japanese str., 747 tons, Capt. Sato, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice. — Y.K.K.
Sado Maru, Japanese str., 3,627 tons, Capt. Teizo, from Kobe and Shanghai, which ports she left on February 18th and 19th, respectively, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Kace, from Macao, with a general cargo. — Po On & Co.
Sohu Maru, Japanese str., 1,008 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Swatow, which port she left on February 21st, with a general cargo. — D.S.K.
Sutokyo, British str., 1,618 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 19th, with a general cargo. — Butterfield & Swire.
Taming, British str., 1,359 tons, Captain Pennelther, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice. — Butterfield and Swire.
Tijmanock, Dutch str., 3,000 tons, Capt. Le Roong, from Java, with a cargo of sugar. — J.C.J.L.
Toku Maru, Japanese str., Capt. Hirano, from Tientsin, which port she left on February 19th, with a cargo of Coal. — Chu Yen Law.
Wa Sun, British str., 245 tons, Captain Chan Shing, from Kwong Chow Wan, which port she left on February 21st, with a general cargo. — Wang Hing & Co.
 February 23rd.
Brisbane, British str., 716 tons, Capt. McLellan, from Quinhon, which port she left on February 20th, with a general cargo.
Hainlong, British str., 1,370 tons, Capt. Evans, from Hongkong and the Coast, with a general cargo. — Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Hanoi, French str., 739 tons, Capt. Marvan, from Haiphong, which port she left on February 21st, with a general cargo. — Lapraik & Co.
Koyo Maru, Japanese str., 839 tons, Capt. Kitayama, from Swatow, which port she left on February 22nd. No cargo. — O.S.K.
Kwasiah, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Tientsin, which port she left on February 23rd, with a general cargo.

Madras, British str., 4,238 tons, Capt. Jones, from Moji, which port she left on February 18th. — P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 4,576 tons, Capt. Takano, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 20th, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.
Satoki Maru, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. Asaki, from Muke, which port she left on February 17th, with a cargo of rice. — N.Y.K.
Togo Maru, Japanese str., 935 tons, Capt. Minami, from Wuhu, which port she left on February 18th, with a cargo of rice. — N.Y.K.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Christie, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. **Hain Tak**, February 22nd: —
 Mr. E. S. Abraham.
 Per s.s. **Wing Sang**, February 23rd: —
 Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Holmes, Messrs. Edgar Warwick, Sydney Mannerling, George Graystone, Jean des Sorries, George Titchener, Misses Thelma Lawn, Eileen Boyd, Vera Pain, Shirley Cooke, and Dorothy May.
 DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. **Iyo Maru**, February 22nd: —
 Mr. Youles, Miss Stevenson, Mr. Atthoff, Mr. Richmond, Mrs. A. E. Wearne, Mr. E. R. Wear, Mr. Winton, and Mr. Detamore.
 Per s.s. **Sado Maru**: — Mr. and Mrs. V. Krymoff, Mrs. O. Gournouff, Miss G. Gournouff, Miss Carling, Mr. Wood, Mr. J. A. Manger, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. V. Gournouff, Mr. H. S. Kieregaard, Mr. Van Gulck, Mr. Abe, Mr. Gournouff, Mrs. E. K. Courtney, Miss B. Low, Mrs. Corynina, Mr. and Mrs. M. Karpoff, Mr. L. Quintana, Mr. Z. Catarau, Mrs. K. Abe, Mr. Phoa Tioh, Mr. W. G. H. Murdoch, Mr. Tin Fan, Mr. W. G. H. Murdoch, Mr. J. Catchcourt, Mr. T. Ichikawa, Mr. J. Lilliam, Mr. H. Rochiam, Miss E. Borrowman, Miss C. Packer, Miss B. Elington, and Miss E. Dixon.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The British cargo steamer **Elgerton** left Hainan on January 22nd for Hongkong carrying 3 officers and 1,400 Chinese labourers for repatriation.
 Owing to a snowstorm on the night of February 9th, the N.Y.K. liner **Tatsuno Maru**, 5,997 tons, on her way to Vladivostok from American ports, with a full cargo, was stranded on a sunken reef off Daikoku Island near Muroran port. She had drawn off the reef under her own steam, but was in a dangerous condition. The Japan Maritime Salvage office in Hakodate sent the **Matsushima Maru** to the rescue.
 It is understood the **Andre Lebon** is on her way to Singapore, Saigon and Hongkong. The M.M. steamers, it is expected, will all be released by the French Government in the course of the next two months and a regular weekly French Mail Service can shortly be looked forward to.
 It is reported that the Norwegian East Asiatic Line (otherwise known as "Fearnley and Eger's China-Japan Service") is to resume its sailings from Norway to the Far East at once and that a regular service is to be maintained.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
 No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
 Top Floor,
 HONGKONG.
 Telephone No. 1833.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	SHIP	DATE	TIME
TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	Tues., 26th Feb.	11.15 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WGSANG"	Thurs., 27th Feb.	11.15 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Thurs., 27th Feb.	8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Fri., 28th Feb.	3 p.m.
MANILA	"YATSHING"	Sat., 1st Mar.	3 p.m.
BATANGAS & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 7th Mar.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VILIM," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Se' solon, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.
TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wuhu and Chetoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSENGER REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
 For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215.



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OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE. SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	12th March	31st March
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	18th March	2nd April
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	24th March	14th April
"MONTEAGLE"	31st March	20th April
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	6th April	12th May
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12th April	18th May
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	19th April	25th May
"MONTEAGLE"	26th April	1st June
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	3rd May	8th July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	10th May	15th July
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	17th May	22nd July
"MONTEAGLE"	24th May	29th July
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	31st May	5th August
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	7th June	12th August
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	14th June	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	21st June	26th August

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings, and rates of freight, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., P. & O. S. N. CO., HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
 TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
 VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"			
"NOVARA"			
"NELLORE"	9th April	15th May	24th May

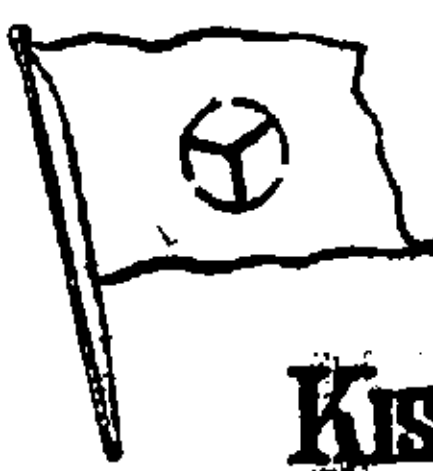
FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	17th March	Due Bombay about 2nd April
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FOR
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"DILWARA"	3rd March	SHANGHAI Only.
"NELLORE"	11th March	SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
R. V. D. PARR,
 Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.



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 COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.
 BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.
 HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE
 BRANCH OFFICES:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.
 AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.
 FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
 AGENT,
 Top Floor, King's Building.
 Tel. 2844.



KUHLARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHLARA TRADING CO., LTD.
 (Shipping Department).
 HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA		24th	JAVA
TJILIWONG	JAVA			
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	22nd Feb.	27th Feb.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	23rd Feb.		
TJILATJAP	MACASSAR	8th Mar.	12th Mar.	JAPAN

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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 Telephone No. 1574.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

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BETWEEN

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FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
 "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
 VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
 THE SUREST, SWIFTEST,
 MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Feb. 28th, 1919.
 S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Mar. 26th, 1919.
 S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Apr. 23rd, 1919.
 These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
 The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
 Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
 Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
 Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.

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BOILERS
MOTORS.

Repairs to all kinds of machinery, ships, engines, boilers, and motors.
 Also, the construction and repair of all kinds of machinery, ships, engines, boilers, and motors.
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 Telephone 111.

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OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at their Rates.
 LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
 Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" containing full particulars of the routes to all parts of the world will be forwarded free on application.
 Telegraphic address "COOKSON."
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 Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Piddle Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipments at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 26th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Feb. Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 26th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 1st Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 4th Mar. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 25th Feb. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... | FRIDAY, 28th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to—
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Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE...			
NOVARA ...			
NELLORE ...	19th April.	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA...	17th March.	2nd April.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI ONLY.
DILWARA	3rd March.	SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe.
NELLORE	11th March.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents, or any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Hazards, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SHIDZUOKA MARU" 12,520 tons	Wed. 19th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" 9,600 tons	Mon. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"MISHIMA MARU" 15,950 tons	Mon. 24th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	"YUBARI MARU" 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"AKITA MARU" 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

— SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG —

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Sat. 2nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 329 and 339

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	29th Feb. From YOKOHAMA.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	11,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For SHANGHAI

"ANDRE LEBON" ... On or about Mar. 1st.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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J. TOURTET,
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Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"CELEBES MARU" ... Sunday, 9th March.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.	
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	"PEKING MARU" ... Middle of March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 1st March, at 3 P.M. "MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"TAITOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 26th February.

JAPAN PORTS.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... Monday, 24th February, at 9 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Price's Building. O. H. RITCHEY, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street. Tel. 1948.

